

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 10TH, 1892.

NUMBER 19

## WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

### AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*United States & Brazil Mail S. S. Co.,*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
*The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*  
*Princess Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.*  
*Gallatin, Hanky, Sorell & Co.'s Brazil Line,*  
and the

*Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)*  
*Assurance Co., Limited.*

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio.

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;  
&c., &c.

Insurance.—Fire and Marine insurances effected at moderate rates.  
Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.  
Tug Boats always ready for service.  
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establisment.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

### Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 45, Rua das Laranjeiras. Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, Chargé d'affaires ad int.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8, GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ASBOTH, Consul General.

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a. m. Bishops after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.  
HENRY MOSLEY, M. A. British Chaplain.  
181, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cajuete. English services: at 11:30 a. m., Sundays. Portuguese services: at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesday.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Office: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, and floor: 10 to 12 office.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Ilhabela. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sundays and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.  
A. TRAJANO, Pastor.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'En, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.  
Residência: Rua de Petrópolis, No. 9.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de St. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 3:30 p. m. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.  
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

### Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havalburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur: just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alameda No. 50, from 2 to 4 p. m.  
Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: Office 31, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 23. Bathing. Telephone 1550.  
Dr. C. Faldhaegen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marques de Albrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138.  
Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145: hours from 2 to 3 p. m.  
Dr. Edmundo da Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accouchements, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Ourives No. 35.  
Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 30 Rua do Hospício 2 to 3 p. m.; residence 208 Rua Marques d'Albrantes.

### Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa do Moreira, Rua do Lavramento, Saúde.—Bible services: *In English* on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. *Free-voice* Zesty Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Reading room open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 74.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.  
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

## FLINT & Co.

142, Pearl St., New York

CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.  
Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.  
Correspondents of

QUAYLE DAVIDSON & Co.

121, RUA DA QUITANDA.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

## Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.  
RESERVE FUND . . . . . 50,000\$000

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Agents for the:

Bovril's Fluid Beef Company, London,  
Aspinall's Enamel, London,  
T. P. Griffin's Guinness' bottled stout,  
Thomas Hughes, Longport, Staffordshire,  
Godesberger Company, London,  
Wm. Corry & Co., Belfast,  
Wm. Crawford & Sons, Edinburgh,

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 14

Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to

JOSEPH W. MEE,  
Managing Director.  
SAO PAULO, BRAZIL.

## GUILD, MILLER & Co.

STEAM SHIP AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. O. Box 1154,

RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 84

## COMPANHIA ECONOMICA, GAZ,

AGUA E ESGOTOS.

SAO PAULO.

Capital . . . . . 1,000,000\$000

General Plumbers.

Electrical and Hydraulic Engineers.

Gas, Water, Electric and Sanitary fittings always in stock.

Direct importers from Europe and United States.

Show rooms and technical offices:

Rua Direita No. 47

Warehouses and Work Shops:

Rua da Conceição No. 40

Technical office and workshops under the management of skilled mechanics.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WILLIAM MEE, President.

WILLIAM M. COTCHING, Secretary.

Address correspondence to Caixa 186.

SAO PAULO, BRAZIL.

## MILLER, GUILD & Co.

80, RUA 15 DE NOVEMBRO, SANTOS.

P. O. Box. 139—Cable Address "Naiad"

General & Commission Merchants

Steam Ship Agents

Tug Boat and Lighter Owners.

## W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

32 Rua do Commercio, SAO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

853, Calle Cagalla, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Farther Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

## THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co. LIMITED.

Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London

Idem

Gardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Menhyn" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Rua 1.º de Março No. 86.

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros.

## AMERICAN

Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1848.

Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,

LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK

NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for

Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Blank Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. O. SHEPARD, Vice President.

TOURO ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

J. M. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE

WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1830)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of

service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and

templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly

interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-

tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars

etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 32, Rua 1.º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

## JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

## NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co.

LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides

possessing great breaking power it commends itself for use in

this country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being

injurious to the workers. On this account also great ad-

vantages is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and

more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent

use. For further information and prices, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

Rio de Janeiro.

## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR

BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on

25,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 16,000

Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car

equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes

since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to their

Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

## Insurance.

**THE EQUITABLE'S TONTINE SYSTEM OF ASSURANCE SUPPLIES THE PUBLIC DEMAND,** because it gives all the protection furnished by any other kind of life assurance,

and in addition,

Gives large cash returns to those policy-holders whose lives are prolonged, and who then need money rather than assurance.

### BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund... „ 1,328,751 „  
Uncalled capital... „ 2,400,751 „

Agents: *Cia. Internacional Comercio e Industria*  
67, Rua 1ª de Março. Telephone No. 427.

### COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1886.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil  
*Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.*  
No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

### GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
*Smith & Youle.*  
No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

### LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
*Watson Ritchie & Co.*  
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

### THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund.... £ 480,000 „

Agent in Rio de Janeiro  
*G. C. Anderson.*  
Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

### CRASHLEY & Co., Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for *The Europan Mail.*  
A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.  
Views of Rio and neighbourhood.  
Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for *Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.*

Dealers in *Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pear's Soap*  
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital..... £2,000,000  
Accumulated Funds.... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

*John Moore & Co. agents.*  
No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

### PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

*G. C. Anderson, Agent.*

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

### HAUPT & Co. RIO DE JANEIRO. 53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.  
Railway Material.  
Rolling Stock.  
Machinery.

### CHALK & COONAN, SANTOS AND S. PAULO,

SHIPPING AGENTS & EXCHANGE BROKERS.  
(P. O. Box 136).

Agents for  
*Casa Lupton*  
*Banco dos Lavradores*  
(Sociedade Commercial).

### WATCHMAKER

*Valdemar F. Matthiessen*, practical chronometer-watchmaker and optician, after for many years working in one of the busiest watch repairing shops here in Rio, now closed, has established himself at

No. 75, Rua Sete de Setembro

and recommends his stocks of

Watches,  
Clocks,  
Spectacles,  
Pincenez, etc.

Used to English watches. Repairs carefully and quickly executed.

## Banks.

### LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... „ 750,000  
Reserve fund..... „ 450,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,  
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,  
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,  
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES  
AND NEW YORK.

Also on:  
*Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.,* LONDON,  
*Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,* PARIS,  
*Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,* HAMBURG,  
*Messrs. J. G. Berner, Gossler & Co.,* HAMBURG,  
*Messrs. Grand Brown & Co.,* GENOA.

### THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 2, Rua S. Pedro.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £1,500,000  
Realized do..... „ 900,000  
Reserve fund..... „ 750,000

#### BRANCHES:

→ Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario. ←

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

### BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:

(Direction der Disconto-  
Gesellschaft, Berlin, and correspondents.)  
Germany..... Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, and correspondents.  
N. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M., N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, International Bank of London, Limited, London.  
England..... Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.  
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.  
Belgium..... Heine & Co., Paris.  
Spain..... Crédito Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.  
Belgium..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.  
Italy..... H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.  
Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.  
United States..... G. A. Amank & Co., New York.  
Uruguay..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.  
Argentina..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.  
and any other countries.

Opens accounts current:  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.  
*Boettiger—Krah,*  
March 1892 Directors.

### Companhia União Industrial S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital..... R\$. 10,000,000  
Debenlures..... £ 675,000 sig.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO  
Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.  
FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CHRISTOVÃO  
Cotton, wool and silk goods.  
FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA  
Undershirts, hosiery, etc.  
FABRICA MANUFACTURA DE RENDAS  
Lace goods of all kinds.  
FABRIL BRAZILEIRA  
Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.  
TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE  
Gimps, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.  
FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.  
Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

*J. H. LOWNDES & Co.*  
Sucr. J. V. HALL & Co.,  
No. 78, Rua 1ª de Março.  
Rio de Janeiro.

### BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.  
London, E. C.

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:

32, RUA DA ALFANDEGA

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Paid up capital..... „ 800,000  
Reserve fund..... „ 800,000

Branches in:  
Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santos and S. Paulo.  
Correspondents in:  
New York and all the principal cities of Europe.

Receives deposits for fixed periods and transacts every species of Banking business.

### FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has been for years and is now prescribed by the leading physicians in all parts of the world, who attest that it gives the most satisfactory results of any remedy yet produced. The diseases for which they use it, and in which they claim the greatest results are the following:

Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition  
Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia  
General Debility, Anemia

and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS' SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weakness produced by long illness whether from pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated though many persons have sought to trade upon its reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.  
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST AND CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents:

*W. R. Cassels & Co.*  
Rua da Candelaria, 8.

### OKELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva  
22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

*Northern Assurance Company,*

General and Commission Merchants  
for foreign and home trade with the interior.

### ROSS & COAKES,

CIVIL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS  
81, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 81

Surveys, plans and estimates of railways and public works prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Brazilian Government.

### RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and  
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.  
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

### ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF  
LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,  
manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and Japanese parchment.

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendered papers of various colors:

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make. Samples may be seen at the

*Typographia Aldina,*

79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

(Under New direction.)



## EUREKA LODGE No. 8.

A regular session in connection with the above will be held at the Masonic Temple, Rua Lavradio No. 81, on Saturday the 14th inst. E. V. at 7:30 p.m.  
All Reg. F. & A. M. are requested to attend in evening dress (if possible) and regalia. By Ord. E. A. Villy, Secy.

## THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance.)

Subscription: \$5.00 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (30% when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 500 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 10th, 1892.

It will be interesting to Brazilian military officers—and perhaps inexplicable as well—to know that one of the most widely-known officers in the United States military service is to be court-martialed for trying to influence legislation. This officer is none other than Gen. A. W. Greely, famous in the annals of Arctic exploration and now chief signal officer of the United States army, and his offence is that of addressing communications to the secretary of war and to the members of a committee of Congress against proposed changes in the signal bureau. In his letters to the committee he advised the withholding of appropriations for the bureau until the question at issue could be settled. This is considered a violation of the general orders of the war department, which provide: "That no officer, active or retired, shall directly or indirectly, without being called upon by proper authority, solicit, suggest, or recommend action by members of Congress for or against legislation pertaining to military affairs." Notwithstanding his services and high reputation, Gen. Greely will have to stand trial for an act which Brazilian officers consider to be a right and privilege. In view of the pernicious influence which military officers are exercising upon the administration of public affairs in Brazil, would it not be good policy to adopt a law, or regulation, similar to that which we have quoted above and which effectually prevents all interference in civil affairs on the part of the military? In the United States, no military officer in active service can accept a civil office or appointment. If he wishes to do so, he must resign his commission. Here, military officers are not only permitted to accept such offices, but they have been dominating and violently acquiring civil offices ever since the proclamation of the republic. The chief executive has thus far been an officer in active service, various members of his cabinet have been and are such officers, other officers hold seats in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and a majority of the governors of states are of the same category. In a very large number of cases garrison or military department commanders have taken part in the political intrigues which were organized for the deposition of existing governors, and which eventually led to their own assumption of the vacated civil office. A more demoralizing, arbitrary and unmilitary proceeding could not be imagined. As long as it is permitted, not only will civil liberty and free government be a fiction, but military discipline and honor will be unknown. A military officer should hold himself strictly aloof from partisan politics and from civil affairs; his duties and career are clearly marked out for him, and from these he should never think of departing. In this respect the example of the United States is well worth following, and we confidently offer it to the consideration of the country as a partial solution of the difficulties which beset it.

THE *Faiz* of the 5th contains a delightful little lamentation, evidently inspired by the Misericórdia authorities, in regard to the erection of a hospital in Rua da Passagem in which yellow fever patients are to be received. After telling us that the Santa Casa always seeks to provide for the hygienic necessities of its patients, against the transmission of contagious diseases, and that it always sends away every yellow fever case to the S. Sebastião hospital (the particular pet of the *Faiz*, by the way), the writer then proceeds to call attention to the error of establishing a yellow fever hospital so near the hospitals and asylums in the Praia da Sandade district, and in so populous (!) a neighborhood. The *Faiz* then asks if there is not some other neighborhood which will serve! Why, certainly, colleague! Jacarepaguá, or Piedade, or the neighborhood of Belém, or Goyaz, or Cucully, would do admirably! Let us leave our hospitals far enough out to kill the patient on the road every time. It saves medicines, and it leaves the hard-worked *medicos* more time for politics! There is nothing like locating a hospital in a swamp, or so far away that a patient may feel certain that his time has come before he starts for it. It gives us a new and definite idea of the purposes of a hospital, and it simplifies the work wonderfully. Then, too, it relieves the attendants from the necessity of killing the patient with neglect, or brutal violence, as is sometimes reported from the model institution which is now so alarmed over the projected hospital in Rua da Passagem. As for the "scrupulous care" which the Santa Casa is accustomed to exercise—what can we say? A few days ago we happened to see published a peremptory order from the minister of the interior to the effect that the great and hygienic Misericórdia hospital must at once connect its sewage pipes with the city sewers. Heretofore the Santa Casa has been very "scrupulous" to drain its hospital wards, etc., containing about 1,500 people, out on the shore of the bay, with the war arsenal on one side and residences and public bathing places on the other. Then again, an alarming high percentage of the surgical operations in that "careful" institution result in death, and sometimes from strangely mysterious causes. One of these, if our memory is not at fault, was that of a poor fellow dying from *delirium tremens* some days after having had a trifling surgical operation performed on his foot. In view of the complaints which have been made about the treatment of patients in the Misericórdia hospital, we are inclined to think that its administration should exercise a great deal of hesitation and self-restraint before condemning an effort to supply better facilities for treating the victims of yellow fever than it has thus far attempted to afford, in spite of its wealth and protection. A good hospital, properly managed, is not a source of danger even in a populous neighborhood, certainly much less among the empty lots and steep hillsides of the site in question. No one has found it so in regard to the private hospitals on Ruas Fresca, Pedreira da Candelaria and Riachuelo, where yellow fever cases are received, although they are surrounded by closely built districts. As the Passagem hospital is on an elevated site and fully five hundred metres from the nearest residences, perfectly isolated, and with a very sparsely built neighborhood, it is certainly no cause for alarm. When it is finished we shall expect the *Faiz* editor to pay it a visit, just by way of comparison with S. Sebastião.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

For want of a quorum Congress was not opened on the 3rd inst., the day fixed by the constitution, nor has it been able to secure a quorum since. At the preparatory sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th inst. *apropos* to communications received from Deputies Manólis Barreto and Jesuino de Albuquerque, confined in the fortresses of S. João and Villeguigon, Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça rose and expressed his astonishment that these communications were read in silence. Is it possible, he asked, that when the executive prevents Congress from meeting by imprisoning congressmen no one even inquires into the cause? The constitution, he said, cannot thus continue to be violated. Deputies have immunities guaranteed by the constitution.—"In normal times," answered Deputy Frederico Borges, amidst cheers and protests. The president then interfered and said that Deputy Bellarmino was violating the rules, which prohibit such discussions during the preparatory sittings of Congress. The object of these sittings, he explained, is to learn whether there is a quorum. "Which cannot be obtained," interrupted Deputy Fonseca Hermes, "because the government imprisons congressmen." "Because opposition members fail to attend," retorted Deputy Aristides Maia.

Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça, continuing his speech, was several times interrupted by the president, who threatened to suspend the sitting if the honorable member persisted in violating the rules. The latter, after protesting that he was merely performing his duty as a representative of the nation, finally took his seat. The president then made a little speech, saying that the deputy had spoken out of order, violated the rules and refused to listen to the chair when it had asked him not to proceed. No action, continued the president, had been taken on the communications received, because during the preparatory sittings no action was in order. When Congress is opened, the chair will then act in the premises as it deems advisable.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The opening of the Argentine congress did not occur on May 1st, but was postponed to the 9th.  
—An arrangement has been made by the Argentine government for the free importation of cattle from Uruguay.  
—An Asunción telegram of the 6th says that the congress of Paraguay has prohibited navigation to Mato Grosso.  
—*El Diario*, of Buenos Aires, asserts that the leaders of the revolutionary movement in Corrientes were Brazilians.  
—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 6th says that a reduction of the quarantine against Rio is under consideration.  
—The revolution in the province of Corrientes is again reported at an end, and Col. Blanco, it is said, has withdrawn to the Brazilian frontier.  
—Diphtheria was so bad in Mendoza, Argentina, last month, that the authorities were compelled to close the schools and churches. The disease had become a veritable plague.  
—The Santa Fe provincial government shows its appreciation of law and order by instructing its tax-gatherers to disregard the injunctions of the courts in regard to the grain tax.  
—The two cable companies at the River Plate (the Western and Brazilian and the River Plate) have made another reduction in their rates to Europe and the United States.  
—The burial of the venerable Dr. Burmeister at Buenos Aires was largely attended by the most influential men in the country. Among the orators of the occasion was President Pellegrini.  
—It is reported from Buenos Aires that Paraguay has closed navigation on the Rio Paraguay to the Mato Grosso revolutionists, and has stopped the shipment of munitions and supplies to them from Asunción.  
—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 7th says that the Argentine government has resolved upon an armed interference in the conflict between the partisans of the Senate and Chamber in the province of Catamarca.  
—The monitor *Solimões*, ironclad *Bahia*, and gunboat *Caracas*, on their way to Mato Grosso, reached Montevideo on the 6th inst. At least, so the telegram said! In reality only the *Caracas* has arrived there.  
—An Oruro telegram of the 5th announces the election of Dr. Mariano Baptista to the presidency of Bolivia. The elections were accompanied by the customary fights, in which various free and enlightened citizens were either killed or wounded.  
—The Argentine police are making strenuous efforts to discover the authors of a recent emission of counterfeit money, and it is reported were successful in arresting some of the principal accessories on the 7th. The value of these counterfeit pieces is estimated at \$100,000.  
—The declared value of landed property for taxation purposes in Uruguay in 1890 was \$256,472,499, of which \$119,289,439 was credited to the department of Montevideo. The total number of houses returned was 67,040 (each floor is rated a house), of which 26,959 were in Montevideo.  
—The *Standard* and other Buenos Aires papers seem to have alarmed their readers toward the end of last month by publishing a telegram to the effect that all our poor citizens who were in Rio had been taken to Quilmes, the country neighbors; we are still at liberty and are enjoying all our privileges—except that of abusing the government.  
—Buenos Aires telegrams represent that secession is denied in Mato Grosso, the revolutionists claiming to have merely opposed federal interference in local affairs. The news is so inconsistent with other information received that it can hardly be credited, unless it be that the patriots up there are beginning to prepare for a surrender.  
—According to a Buenos Aires telegram of the 4th, the recent sham fight at Pacheco between two divisions of the Argentine army resulted in almost as many casualties as a real battle. Seventy men were in the hospitals suffering from wounds, while a large number were also under treatment for injuries received from an explosion of powder in one of the camps.  
—The board of health has addressed a note to government on the necessity of providing a proper crematorium in the hazard at Flores Island for the destruction of corpses of persons who have died from epidemic diseases. At present, it appears, these corpses are burnt in a most barbarous and repulsive manner, on a fire of wood and kerosene. —*Montevideo Times*.  
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—The senatorial election in Paraná has been postponed to June 15th.

—Yellow fever is still raging at Bahia, and is again increasing at Santos.

—In Santos there were slaughtered last month, 902 hogs, 100 hogs, and 20 sheep.

—Dr. Porciuncula was inaugurated president of the state of Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd inst.

—The capital of Maranhão has 2,275 voters, but at the recent election only 660 votes were cast.

—The congressional elections for vacancies in the state of Bahia are to be held on 27th June.

—News received from Goyaz indicate that Deputy Leopoldo Balbôas has been elected governor of that state.

—Twenty-five soldiers of the 7th battalion left Santos, on the 23rd, for Rio Grande do Sul, under arrest.

—Three soldiers were killed and three wounded by lightning at S. Juan, Rio Grande do Sul, a few days ago.

—The Rio Grande congressional elections (for vacancies) have been postponed to the 21st and 22nd June next.

—Last month there were slaughtered in the city of S. Paulo 3,117 hogs, 36 calves, 1,383 hogs, and 655 sheep.

—The *Echo do Sul* reports the discovery of galena mines in several parts of the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

—The individuals arrested in Pará on suspicion of being connected with some anarchist plot, were set at liberty on the 4th inst.

—The *Alagoas*, with Admiral Wandenkolk and other political prisoners on board, reached Pará on the 5th, and left for Manaus on the 8th.

—Small-pox has broken out in the 15th battalion stationed in Rio Grande do Sul, and steps have been taken to prevent the disease from spreading.

—The new state constitution of Espírito Santo was promulgated on the 2nd inst., and Congressman Maniz Freire was elected president of the state.

—According to a telegram of the 5th from Maranhão the vote poll at the state elections was light. The government candidates were of course elected.

—An extraordinary session of the Espírito Santo state legislature is convened for the 11th, for the consideration of laws necessary to the organization of the state.

—An Italian opera company is expected at Bahia during the current month. The Bahianos are also expecting Carlos Gomes to direct the reproduction of his own operas.

—A project was presented to the Minas Geraes legislature a few days ago for a determination of the boundaries of that state. Minas has evidently got a few unemployed civil engineers.

—The reports from Itá, São Paulo, and from other points, indicate an improvement in the sanitary state of those towns and a consequent diminution in the epidemics of fever raging in them.

—When the people of Ceará awoke on the morning of the 3rd, they found the imperial flag waving over the sub-treasury building. Cadets of the military school caused it to be replaced by the republican flag.

—The town of Valencia, Bahia, is having a religious war. Two opposing religious factions have become so excited that they have begun to use stones as arguments, and now the police are said to be interfering.

—In Manaus, on the 4th ult., a boy 12 years of age stole 1,200\$ and took passage on the steamer *Brasil* for the purpose of returning to Ceará, whence he had arrived three months before. He was arrested on the 7th at Pará.

—The municipal council of Mar de Hespanha, Minas Geraes, was formally installed on the 3rd with appropriate ceremonies, including music, fireworks, speeches, manifestations, and all that. We are puzzled to note, however, that the word "intendencia" is dropped!

—The Bahia government has extended the contract with the gas company for three months, during which time the old company is to be paid for its plant and material and a new contract is to be made with the parties offering the best terms. Rio's experience is likely to be repeated.

—A Pará telegram of the 5th reports the arrival of the *Pernambuco* at Manaus. The prisoners were there transferred to the steamers *Imperatriz Theresia* and *Carlota Jane*, which left Manaus on the 3rd ult., each under the convoy of an armed launch. At S. Gabriel, on the Rio Negro, the prisoners bound for S. Joaquim and Cuchuy are to take canoes. It is said that the prisoners were treated very coldly at Manaus.

—Uberaba is certainly a wonderful place. A telegram from there on the 4th says "the telephone (sic) station of Uberaba receives telegrams for every point of Brazil and Europe, as well as for Oceania, River Plate and the Pacific." Mr. Blaine will please take note there is no "reciprocity" in Uberaba. It is all reserved for that indefinite and mysterious place called "Oceania."

—A bitter controversy has arisen in Ouro Preto over the creation of a Protestant church there. The Protestants have been driven out of two buildings rented for religious purposes, and now the president of the municipal council says openly that he will prevent their getting another even *if he has to rent the building himself*. This is a sample of the religious toleration guaranteed by the constitution.

—The Campos municipality has just resolved to impose a municipal tax on the water company's penstocks, because the latter refuses to make another reduction in its rates. The people of Campos are now paying about one-tenth of what river water formerly cost them, and they are getting a much better article besides having it delivered in their houses. It has become popular and fashionable, however, to accuse the foreign company of extortion, and the aldermen are therefore adopting measures like this by way of retaliation.

—The Maranhão elections for governor and three vice-governors took place on the 6th. As usual the opposition kept away from the polls and "wouldn't play." The federal candidates, which were of course elected, were—governor, Commander Belfort Vieira; vice-governors, Srs. Casimiro Junior, Alfredo da Cunha Martins and Barão de Trombay.

—The state executive of Espírito Santo has promulgated new regulations for the registry of voters which are said "to concede solid guarantees for the rights of citizens." This is good news, certainly; but it may be affirmed that the citizens will never enjoy their rights as long as the executive continues to make and unmake laws at his own sweet pleasure.

—A published letter from Itá, S. Paulo, describes the epidemic fever raging there as "telluric." It's a nice name, but it seems to be just as fatal as one with an old and well-known designation. The writer says the streets are deserted, business paralyzed and the population in terror. There were then about 300 cases in the town, with from 10 to 15 deaths a day.

—If the people of Campos are not satisfied with the service of the English company owning the sewage and water-works of that city, why not buy them out? Imposing illegal taxes, demanding impossible reductions and destroying material are far from being creditable to a people who have other and better means at their disposal. Foreign companies are finding it so difficult to realize anything on their investments in Brazil at present rates of exchange that we believe every one of them would gladly sell out. Why not, then, organize a national company and buy out the Campos Syndicate, and then the rates can be fixed to suit both the consumer and company without regard to exchange?

## COFFEE NOTES

—It was reported on the 6th that a sample of washed coffee of the new crop had been sold for 25\$ per arroba.

—*El Cronista* of Panama states that a report has been received from the coffee districts of Los Santos which states that the plantations have never been in better condition, that planting is being actively carried on, and that there is an abundance of land suitable for its cultivation on which the plantations can be very largely extended. This year 120,000 coffee trees have been planted in this district.—*New York Shipping and Commercial List.*

## RAILROAD NOTES

—A new time-table on the Central railway goes into effect to-day.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* says that the Central railway administration has ordered 100 cattle cars for the narrow gauge line of the São Paulo branch.

—The minister of agriculture has refused an application of the Leopoldina railway company to increase its tariffs on the Caragola line, of which it is the owner.

—The police are investigating the alleged attempt to bribe Dr. Fausto Barreto with the sum of 600,000 to prevent the arrest of the directors of the Companhia Geral.

—The minister of agriculture has again declined to accede to the request of the Companhia Paulista for rating at 7,000,000 the capital employed in the road from Santos to Jundiáhy.

—In virtue of the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the supreme court, Dr. Leopoldo Teixeira Leite and Col. Trajano Antonio de Moraes, directors of the Companhia Geral, were set at liberty on the 4th inst.

—The net receipts of the Brazilian Street Railway Co. last year amounted to 7,940,000. The traffic for 1891 was greater than the preceding year, which would have produced about 14,400,000 on the basis of exchange for 1890.

—A Tandubete telegram of the 8th says that work on the railway to Ubatuba is progressing rapidly, and that 38 kilometres are completed. This means that the Ubatuba scheme does not intend to be eclipsed by the S. Sebastião project.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 7th says that within a few days the S. Paulo railway will begin working from 4 a.m. to 12 o'clock at night in order to relieve the accumulation of merchandise in Santos. It is rather late, we fear, but perhaps it is better late than never.

—An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Leopoldina railway is called for the reorganization of the company, revision of its statutes and the election of a new director. It seems to be settled that the Leopoldina is not to be held responsible in any particular for the obligations of the Geral.

—The president of the Paulista line has applied to the S. Paulo state legislature for a concession to extend that railway to the port of S. Sebastião, and will apply to the federal Congress for a concession for docks and other improvements at that port. The indications are that the state of São Paulo will soon have another and perhaps better port than Santos.

—The semi-annual report of the Great Western of Brazil Co., Ltd., shows that the receipts for the half-year ending December 31st last amounted to 750,123 and the expenditures to 444,608, leaving a surplus of only 305,515, against 215,738 in the preceding half year. This heavy decrease in the net receipts was due to the fall in exchange. The dividend declared was only 2½ per cent.

—The state government of S. Paulo is suing Dr. José Pinto do Carmo Cintra for the sum of 445,046\$, amount of the tax on the transfer of the Itá railway. The suit was brought against Dr. Carmo Cintra, in the capacity of representative of a syndicate by the federal government; but, as the product of the tax now belongs to the state government, the latter will hereafter conduct the suit, and has accordingly asked for the transfer of the papers from the federal supreme court to the superior court of the state.

—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Companhia Paulista on the 29th ult., Dr. Antonio Prado was elected president of the board of directors.

—The S. Paulo senate has voted in 3rd discussion a bill for a railway from S. Sebastião to Goitacaba, and for one from Cananda to the river Paranaquema. The bill provides for receiving tenders for building these roads, which will receive from the state pecuniary assistance in the form of guarantee of interest and the payment of a certain sum per kilometer constructed. They will not have privileged territory.

—The Rio do Ouro line, which was originally built by the contractors for the waterworks of this city, and was afterwards taken over by the government, is about 90 kilometres long, and represents an investment of 1,300,000\$. The farmers along the line are complaining bitterly of its service, being unable to send anything to market to advantage. It is only one more illustration of the viciousness and weakness of state management.

## LOCAL NOTES

—Pretor Enéas Galvão has appealed from the indictment lodged against him.

—Visconde do Sabará, president of the Supreme Court, has been retired from that bench.

—The *Itacolândia* did not get off for Mato Grosso on the 4th as announced, because of a lack of coal. She sailed on the 5th.

—The cable steamer *Scotia* is now laying a second cable between Santos and Montevideo, thus completing a double cable all along the coast from Pernambuco down.

—It has been resolved to increase the accommodations of the insane asylum (Hospício D. Pedro II) for the reception of the poor wretches now confined in the beggars' asylum.

—On the 3rd inst. a street car on Rua do Imperador ran over a little girl and cut off her legs. The little girl is seven years old and is a daughter of Col. Freire de Carvalho, of the police force.

—We never could have believed that so little a man could have carried so much money in his pocket! Five millions sterling is a good round sum for these times, surely.

—Four "celebrated" thieves were caught in Rua do Matoso on the night of the 6th just as they were breaking into a house. As they were caught in the act, we trust there will be no further hesitation about sending them up.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of Sunday last says it is informed that a telegram of the 6th declares that the garrison at Cuiabá, the capital of Mato Grosso, is now loyal to the federal government, and that the Paraguayan government has forbidden the shipment of merchandise to the insurgents.

—The *Pais* seems to be getting into trouble on all sides. During the past week it has been quarrelling with the *Jornal do Commercio*, the *Diário do Commercio* and the *Figaro*. And all this time it wouts its editor-in-chief, Q. Bocayuva, to run for the senatorship which he has only just resigned!

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 4th inst. says that Charles Vivaldi, formerly editor of the *Albion*, and other journalists in his capital, are Catholic missionaries among the Indians of Patagonia. He was educated for the priesthood, then, and now appears to have returned to the fold again.

—The laborers of the custom-house have petitioned the Vice-President for increased pay. In view of the delays, rough usage and thefts which happen to merchandise under their hands, a petition for more pay seems altogether out of place. The government should be willing to pay well for good and honest service, but that can hardly be claimed for the custom-house laborers.

—The cartmen engaged in the removal of garbage from private houses are on a strike, and the results are anything but agreeable. The garbage naturally goes into the street as soon as it is dark, and when it happens to be the refuse from hotels and restaurants the whole neighborhood discreetly holds its nose and retires. Surely something ought to be done to put this service on a sound and secure basis.

—We see by the *Pais* telegrams of the 5th that the government of Austria-Hungary has resolved that the state shall monopolize the *falsification* of all descriptions of explosives throughout the empire. Who is to monopolize the manufacture of the genuine article we do not know, but it would appear that the state "falsifier" will now have to content himself with that much neglected branch of the business.

—If the president of the intendencia municipal cares for a straight tip, we would suggest that he requires a deposit of 10 per cent. before opening negotiations for that loan of 75,000,000. Five hundred thousand pounds is nothing, of course, for so important and well-managed an institution as the Banco Rikicula do Brazil, etc., etc. and the London and Berlin bankers are so anxious to advance the money that we are sure they will not hesitate a moment in authorizing the deposit.

—The *Jornal* hears that the commission chosen to explore the table-land of Goyaz for a site for the future capital of Brazil will leave for its destination next month. It is said that Drs. Luiz Cruls, Morisse, Pimentel, Tasso Fragoso, Ulle and others will accompany the commission. It is to be hoped the commission will be successful in finding a satisfactory place at once, and that the government will be removed thither without loss of time. Rio will be a much more desirable place of residence after the removal.

—There are a great many astonishing rumors afloat about the part which Argentina is going to play in the Mato Grosso affair. It need not be feared that the Argentinians will meddle in that row. With an empty treasury, an impending election, a half-dozen revolutions on hand, and a necessity for keeping the whole available military force in and about Buenos Aires for the protection of an unpopular government, there is very little likelihood that Argentina will jump at such an opportunity to pick a fight with Brazil.

—A meeting of government congressmen was held at the department of Interior on the 6th.

—Senator-elect Arlendes threatens the country with a dictatorship. The country will probably inform Arlendes that it has no need already.

—On the 1st inst., it is said, the proletariat of Rio raised cries of *Viva anarquia* and *Viva, Deodoro!* *Ergo*; anarchy and Deodoro are synonyms.

—The *Figaro* claims that the government has a majority in Congress. If it hasn't, it can easily make one by imprisoning a few more opposition congressmen.

—It is asserted that the present president of the municipal council has annulled all the acts of his predecessor and has thrown the municipal administration into a state of perfect confusion.

—There were only three deaths from yellow fever reported on the 4th. This shows a very rapid and satisfactory decrease in the epidemic, which may now be considered at an end.

—The loafers and "gutter-snipes" are again making the entrance to the reading room of the Exchange an exasperating task; and like the buzzards they are again crowding the Rua da Alfândega.

—The government has authorized the governor of Paraná to have representatives of indigenous Brazilian races at the Chicago exposition. We trust a sample of the Rua do Ouvidor *loafer* will not be overlooked.

—On the 3rd inst. two citizens from Minas called on one of the police delegates and informed him that on their arrival in this city on the preceding day they had lost 2,200\$ in money and a gold watch and chain by the confidence game.

—The usual thing has happened with the republican Congress. We were accustomed to have difficulties in getting together a quorum under the effete monarchy, but that vigorous, youthful republicans should be guilty of the same negligence is unpardonable.

—At 2 o'clock a.m. on the 6th inst. a watchman on Rua do Ouvidor was attacked by a soldier of the 22nd battalion of infantry, and, strange to say, the soldier was arrested. If this doesn't cause a revolution, why, what was the use of the 15th of November?

—We congratulate the American republic on the acquisition of two such eminent Brazilian citizens as Lt. Col. Costa Lima Braga and Counsellor Antonio Paula de Mello Barreto. The first can give bank defaulters "tips" in their line of business, and the latter is a "general utility" scamp.

—A curious application was made to the government recently. A company was organized here under the name of *Grande Belchior*, or the "Great Cheap Jack," and it applied for permission to place necessary establishments in various parts of the city. What connection there is between a "cheap jack" and the business proposed is not perfectly clear.

—We are at a loss to understand all the mystery surrounding a reported attempt at bribing the police delegate charged with investigating the Geral case. Surely the delegate knows who offered him so large a sum as 600,000\$, and where is the difficulty in arresting the party? If the man was only an intermediary, and declines to give up his principals, let him suffer for his impudence, or cupidity.

—Barão de Novaes is the name of a gentleman who deserves well of his fellow shareholders in various companies. Under the present joint-stock companies' laws, the passing of the general assembly of shareholders, of the annual accounts relieves the directors of every responsibility for acts and occurrences during the year. Lord Novaes registers a vote contrary to the passing of the accounts in nearly every case where he is an interested party, and his intention is a good one: to bring directors "to book" should occasion arise.

—One of the police delegates has been raiding various gambling resorts lately, and has been so inconsiderate as to include some of the so-called "clubs" among them. This has raised a howl of indignation among the "sports," who appear to think that a man in broadcloth may do what the law considers criminal for a man of lower social condition. In other words, it is proper and legitimate to gamble for 100 milreis, but immoral and illegal for another to gamble for 100 reis. We trust Dr. Goldschmidt will continue not to see it in that light.

—The municipal *intendencia* of this city has resolved to get up an agricultural exhibition on the 13th "to commemorate the liberation of labor in Brazil," and invites all the planters and small farmers hereabouts to send in exhibits. They will also be thankful for agricultural tools, seeds, etc. It is rather a short notice, and hardly a good time for products, unless preserved fruits and potted meats will do; but the aldermen have probably overlooked that circumstance. In the States an agricultural fair before anything had time to grow, would make even a Scotch farmer smile.

—It would be extremely grateful to know exactly what has happened in Mato Grosso. The Argentinians have filled the *Times* correspondent up to the neck with their ideas of the state of Mato Grosso; the government is sending an expedition to the place that will cost hundreds, if not thousands of *centos de reis*, and yet it is currently reported that there is no trouble in Mato Grosso, where everything appears to be in profound peace! We give up the conundrum; unless Mr. Cillis wants to break his contact for selling a large tract of land to the late Lt.-Commander Barreto, *admiral* "Wouwer-muns," and thinks war will keep the late navy men off the field, which we feel pretty sure it will.

—As the *Jornal do Brasil*, of the 7th, very properly says, we may expect a windy legislative session. On the 6th Deputies Manhaes Barreto and Jesuino de Albuquerque, prisoners in Forts S. João and Vilaçanga as implicated in the attempted sedition, reported that they could not appear at the meeting of the chamber for obvious reasons. Sr. Belarmino Mendonça thereupon took out his "hatchet" and proceeded to scalp everyone within reach. The presiding officer of the Chamber pointed out that as the house was not organized the remarks of Deputy Mendonça were not in order; but he did not care and went on jawing precisely as if constitution and civil law were as dear to him as the monthly subsidy.

150 V.F. Sep 9, 1903 17 300 Jar, Not trans. 192  
*Miscellaneous.*  
 160 Melh. no Braz. 61 900 Melh. no Brazil 62  
 50 do 61 500



May 7th, 1892.

## BANKS.

[illegible][illegible]

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Present amount	Interval payable	Rate %	Bank	Nominal value	Last rate	Change quotients
15,827,000	Jan.—July	6	Credito Real do Brazil...	1000	54 ½	50 ½ — 53 ½
7,939,300	Apr.—Oct.	5	do do do do do do do...	£11 5 s	118.000	— — — 118.000
7,792,800	...	6	Credito Real do Brazil...	1000	97 ½	...
8,000	...	6	Credito Real do Brazil...	1000	84 ½	...
...	...	6	Rep. do Estado Unidos...	1000	31 ½	— — — 83 ½
...	...	6	do do do do do do do...	1000	35 ½	...
...	May—Nov.	6	Credito Real do Brazil...	1000	84 ½	56 ½ — ...
...	...	6	União Agricola do Brazil...	1000	81 ½	81 ½ — ...
10,336,400	Jan.—July	6	União S. Paulo...	3000	...	...

## MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Amount of value	Last sale	Closing quotation
2,400,000	2,400,000	168,312	Alfama .....	12800-July 91	200	35 1/2	—
400,000	400,000	53,371	Ban. Pam. ....	" " " "	200	220 000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	50,000	Com. Ind. ....	" " " "	200	120 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	166,053	Caraca. ....	8 000-Aug. 90	210	206 00	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	166,053	Caraca. ....	12 000-July 91	200	220 000	—
1,400,000	1,400,000	166,053	Conf. Ind. ....	12 000-July 91	200	120 000	—
400,000	400,000	53,371	Conf. Ind. ....	12 000-July 91	140	120 000	—
400,000	400,000	53,371	Caraca. ....	3 100-July 91	120	120 000	—
200,000	200,000	26,675	Caraca. ....	3 100-July 91	120	120 000	—
600,000	600,000	9,997	Ind. Min. ....	" " " "	200	200 000	—
200,000	153,460	10,833	Ind. de Oro Pre. ....	" " " "	140	41 000	—
			Las Gr. ....	12 000-July 90	200	200 000	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
1,000,000	2,400,000	—	Agrícola de Paranaquema.	13/00—July 91	60	—	—
500,000	400,000	—	Agrícola do Ribeiro Preto.	10/00—July 91	60	100	000
1,000,000	400,000	—	Agr. Colômbia de Vassouras	10/00—July 91	200	60	000
700,000	700,000	20,000	Can. e Viçôjo Fluminense.	4 00/00—July 91	200	115	000
10,000,000	26,750	20,000	Carrageens Fluminense.	10 00/00—Int. 91	200	210	000
10,000,000	73,000	1,300	Ceres Brazilian	10 00/00—Int. 91	80	85	000
60,000,000	60,000,000	—	Commissões e Esq. de Café	10 00/00—Jan. 91	60	59	000
20,000,000	4,000,000	—	Empresa de Fios Publicos.	15 00/00—July 91	200	37	000
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Evangel. Fluminense	2 50/00—July 91	40	—	—
10,000,000	50,000,000	—	Fed. e Colonizad. do Brazil	4 00/00—July 91	200	61	000
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Melhoramentos ao Brazil.	Int. do Brazil	200	61	000
10,000,000	3,000,000	—	Evangel. Fluminense	10 00/00—July 91	80	25	000
10,000,000	4,000,000	—	do de S. Paulo	10 00/00—July 91	80	25	000
7,500,000	1,200,000	94,489	Metropolitano	100 00/00—Jan 91	100	60	000
1,000,000	1,200,000	—	Nacional de Fúts e Est. de	3 00/00—Jan 91	—	35	000
20,000,000	8,750,000	—	Nacional de Ocleos.	3 00/00—July 91	70	—	—
1,000,000	2,000,000	—	Nova Est Rural.	10 00/00—July 91	50	—	—
1,000,000	2,000,000	21,805	Obras Hydraulicas do Brazil	10 00/00—July 91	50	—	—
1,000,000	2,000,000	—	Saneamento do Rio.	10 00/00—July 91	50	—	—
1,000,000	2,000,000	—	Sociedade Maritima.	1 1/2/00—July 91	100	110	000
20,000,000	20,000,000	—	União Braz.	10 00/00—July 91	50	80	000
20,000,000	20,000,000	—	União Int. dos Est. do Brazil	10 00/00—July 91	50	50	000

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" 23	Thames...	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.

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